

WILSON ABANDONS EFFORT TO HASTEN PEACE MOVEMENT

Decides to Await Definite
Expression From Some
One of Belligerents.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS NOT
RECEIVED ANY PROPOSAL

Denial Made in View of Persis-
tent Rumors Coming From
Berlin.

AMERICA TO KEEP HANDS OFF

Inconsistent With Neutrality to Press
Any Nation to Make
Overtures.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—Great
Britain has received no proposal for
peace, either directly or indirectly,
from Germany or Austria, and there-
fore, has nothing to say on the subject.

This was the substance of a mes-
sage received late to-night by Sir Cecil
Spring-Rice, British ambassador here,
from Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign
Secretary. The ambassador had in-
quired early to-day whether any peace
proposal was before his government, in
view of persistent rumors from Berlin
that proposals were being exchanged.

Consistent with the receipt of this
information from Great Britain it was
learned authoritatively that President
Wilson had not pursued either with
Great Britain, France or Russia, the
informal suggestion of the Imperial
German Chancellor that it was up to
the United States to obtain a state-
ment of peace terms from the allies.

All the White House view was
expressed that the President virtually
had abandoned the idea of continuing
the informal peace movement begun
ten days ago in a conversation between
President Wilson and Count Bernstorff,
the German ambassador. He had decided
to await a definite expression from
some one of the belligerents, feeling
it would be inconsistent with American
neutrality to press any of the belligerents
to make overtures.

NO COMMUNICATION
WITH AMBASSADORS
Incidentally, the Department
has not communicated with the British
or French ambassadors here, or the
German ambassador in New York on
the subject.

As Jules Jusserand, as well as
Jules Jusserand, were at the State
Department to-day, Ambassador
Spring-Rice did not mention peace, dis-
cussing neutrality question. The French
ambassador made only casual inquiries
as to the correctness of newspaper re-
ports regarding peace possibilities.

Diplomats representing the allied
powers are said to believe President
Wilson will not ask the American am-
bassadors abroad not to continue con-
versations until terms of peace were
voluntarily proposed by the belliger-
ents.

The informal exchanges thus far
conducted by the American ambassadors at
Berlin, London and Paris have brought
forth almost identical statements, each
side charging the other with responsi-
bility for starting the war, each de-
claring it had been attacked and say-
ing it would consider terms of peace
only if overtures were made by the
enemy with a definite statement of
terms.

It was pointed out here to-day that
the United States was careful to avoid
informal soundings, and obtained a
written request from Russia and Japan
for a discussion of peace before acting
in the interim to settle the Russian-
Japanese war.

PRESIDENT RESENTS
DISREGARD OF ADVICE.
President Wilson is becoming pro-
voked over persistent rumors that
barracks his efforts for mediation of the
European war and disregard of his plea
for neutrality by American citizens. To-
day he refused to receive an audience
from Horace L. Brand, editor of the Chicago
Staats Zeitung and one of the promi-
nent German-Americans in the United
States, who wished to present a peti-
tion signed by thousands of German-
Americans in the Northwest protest-
ing against the charges of the Belgians
that the Germans were brutal and bar-
baric in their course toward Belgium.

Mr. Brand arrived in Washington in
a great hurry yesterday and immedi-
ately enlisted the support of Senator Lewis
of Illinois, to bring about his reception
by the President. The President to-day
took the ground that if the signers of
the petition to the President are Ger-
man-Americans they are presumably
American citizens living and voting in
this country, and ought to be neutral
in the contest.

The President believes that the case
comes within his recent appeal to his
"countrymen" to remain neutral, and
that the meddling in the war abroad
by Americans cannot possibly conduce
to neutrality and will tend to irritate
and bring about feeling in this country
that ought not to exist.

It is the intention of the President
to write a letter to Brand, setting forth
his position in the matter. It is un-
derstood he will indicate that he has
refused to see Austrian-Americans and
other hyphenated American citizens
whose ancestry has given them bias
in the existing quarrel, and that he
proposes to stand by his position that
Americans, for the honor and good of
the country, should maintain a strictly
neutral position. He will indicate that
if a delegation of German citizens, di-
rectly from Germany, wished to see
him about the visit and claims of the
Belgians they would be cordially re-
ceived.

In the last week important messages
concerning the initial moves of the
President to bring about mediation
have become public property through
newspapers, before the President him-
self became aware of the contents of
these messages, and, combined with
the fact that it is feared have materi-
ally aided in diminishing the chances for
mediation.

WANTS TO KEEP AVERAGES OFFER
OPEN FOR MEDIA OFFER
The President feels, it is said, that if
every move that is attempted is made
public before it culminates one way or
other the chances for mediation will
lessen. The truth is that at present
the officials of the administration have
not the remotest faith in the accept-

(Continued on Third Page.)

ONLY TWO MORE
SUNDAY EXCURSIONS
Via Norfolk and Western Railway
RICHMOND AND RETURN-14c.

FEELS AS FIT AS YOUNG DEER

Colonel Eager to Begin His "War on
Houses" To-Day.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, MO., September 18
(aboard train with Colonel Roosevelt).
"Feeling as fit as a young deer," to
use his own expression, Colonel Roose-
velt is hastening toward Kansas to-
night, eager to begin his so-called
war on houses.

Characteristic vim and vigor, the Bull
Moose chief will unleash a flow of
bravery in behalf of Progressive can-
didates. Wichita will be his first stop.
Colonel's itinerary includes, be-
sides Kansas, the States of Nebraska,
Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and
Michigan.

The Colonel was delighted late this
afternoon at the enthusiastic recep-
tion of St. Louis Progressives. He
spent fifteen minutes in the station
between trains. Among those who
expressed their admiration for the
chairman of the Progressive City Com-
mittee, Judge Albert D. Norton, and
other well-known members of the
party in the Missouri metropolis.

Hundreds crowded about his car and
begged for a speech. Though he seemed
in fair voice and excellent spirits, he
refused to talk. Many inquiries were
made as to his health.

HOPES HE WILL NOT BE
CANDIDATE IN 1916
BALTIMORE, September 18.—Edward
C. Carrington, Jr., Republican nominee
for the United States Senate to-day
made public a letter, under date of
August 27 last, from Colonel Theodore
Roosevelt, which, after saying "I
am certain States where the Republi-
can candidates have declared they are
for me in 1916," continues:

"As regards the announcement for
myself, I do not regard it as amount-
ing to anything, because, in the first
place, I do not hope, but in the pres-
ent time, believe that I will not be a
candidate in 1916, and also, who is
more important, that it is of no earthly
consequence to endorse me unless the
principles for which I stand are in-
dorsed."

TWO POST-OFFICES ROBBED
Vagabonds Make Raids at Vanderpool
and Pinkney, in Highland County.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

STANTON, VA., September 18.—
Vagabonds robbed the post-offices of
Vanderpool and Pinkney, in Highland
County, at an early hour this morning.
Vanderpool is four miles from Stan-
ton, the county seat, and Pinkney is
three miles further. In the former
the robbers broke into the post-office
back room and blew it open. Besides
the money which was left by the post-
master, \$200 in bonds belonging to
Lee Gun, a prominent farmer, were
taken. The bonds had been left in the
safe until the robbers could find an ad-
equate place of deposit. No trace of the men
has been discovered. The report of the
robbery was made known to the sheriff
and the robbers escaped before the
alarm was sounded.

At Pinkney, the loot was trifling,
representing the few dollars of the post-
master's collections. Sheriffs of the ad-
joining counties were notified.

TIME NOT OPPORTUNE
Redfield Opposes General Trade Cam-
paign in South America.
WASHINGTON, September 18.—Sec-
retary Redfield informed the Senate to-
day that the time was not opportune
for a general trade campaign in South
America. Moreover, replying to the
Senate's resolution asking for an esti-
mate of the probable cost of sending
government vessels, carrying Ameri-
can samples and trade envoys to South
America, Redfield said the secretary
suggested that displays of "individual
and corporate products should not be
made under the Federal Government."

The secretary gave warning that un-
der existing conditions on those con-
tinent, the United States is not pre-
pared to take certain risks or to
make actual investment of capital
in Latin America, and hoped for a
material advantage from the present
situation.

FINAL VOTE ON MONDAY
Conferees Will Make Report on Clayton
Bill on Tuesday.
WASHINGTON, September 18.—Con-
feres of the Senate and House on the
Clayton antitrust bill to-day agreed to
bring forth almost identical statements,
each side charging the other with res-
ponsibility for starting the war, each de-
claring it had been attacked and say-
ing it would consider terms of peace
only if overtures were made by the
enemy with a definite statement of
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ONLY TWO MORE
SUNDAY EXCURSIONS
Via Norfolk and Western Railway
RICHMOND AND RETURN-14c.

LUKE ALONG BATTLE LINE; NO CHANGE IN SITUATION

FIGHT CONTINUES
FOR SIX LONG DAYS
WITHOUT RESULT

Succession of Gigantic Bat-
tles Fought Along Whole
Line.

GERMANS DESPERATELY
CONTESTING EVERY INCH

Make Supreme Endeavor to Hold
Positions Until Reinforce-
ments Arrive.

ENORMOUS LOSSES SUFFERED
Mere Numerical Strength Inade-
quate to Force Decisive
Issue.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
PARIS, September 18.—It is now pos-
sible to give the first details of the
terrible battle of the Aisne—the great-
est battle in the history of the world.

It is a story of a deadly duel of the
big guns, of furious attacks, of ter-
rible counter-attacks, of hand-to-hand
clashes and bayonet charges, and of
frightful carnage. It is a story of a
succession of battles which have been
fought now on one part of the line
and now on another, hour after hour,
for every hour of the twenty-four, day
after day, and night after night for
six long days and still with no result.

The story starts with the day of the
14th. From the 12th to the morning of
the 14th, the rival armies had been
fighting a rear guard action, precipi-
tated when the retreating Germans
turned at bay to give battle to their
allied pursuers. The real fighting start-
ed on the morning of the 14th, when
the battle became general along the
range of the heights, the north of the
Aisne. The fighting was sustained with
deadly earnestness during all of the
next day, the Germans desperately con-
testing every foot of the representa-
tive of the line. The Germans made a
supreme endeavor to hold their posi-
tions until reinforcements could ar-
rive.

FORMIDABLE MOVEMENT
ALL ALONG THE FRONT
On the night of the 15th they ap-
peared to have been strengthened and
commenced their formidable move-
ment against the British and French
all along their front. A furious at-
tack on the allies' extreme left, with
the big guns of the rival artilleryists
fighting the duel of opposing Teutons
in very silhouette was repulsed with
great courage by the allies. Again
and again the allies returned to the
attack with the tenacity that was the
mark of French troops, but each time
they were repulsed. No fewer than ten
times did they drive their dense masses
against the allied infantry, but never
were they able to break through the
all along their front.

All night long the fighting lasted,
the allies bracing themselves after each
successive counter-attack to meet the
onset of another onslaught. The Ger-
mans were on both sides ready to
drop from sheer exhaustion.

Just before daybreak the Germans
gave all their remaining strength and
energy into one final charge that was
conducted with all the vim and courage
that could be expected of fresh troops.
The charged like madmen—the Ger-
man who knew nothing of the fear
of death. But they were rolled back
again, and to their enormous losses
the night was added another long
roll of dead and wounded. It was
this was their one chance of salva-
tion, and all the desperation and all
the resolution at their command was
thrown into it.

PARTLY SUCCESSFUL
IN COUNTER-ATTACK
Hardly had they recovered from this
final grand sortie when the allies fol-
lowed with a vigorous counter-attack
in an effort to catch the Germans off
their balance. In this the allies were
partly successful, for they gained
ground slightly.

On the morning of the 17th fighting
again was resumed with the despera-
tion that rivalled that of the big night
attack.

At the end of the day it appeared
that the Germans had been forced to
retire about seven miles.

During the fighting, which lasted all
day and into the night, the Germans
lost 600,000 prisoners, aside from the
dead and wounded, which could not be
counted, but a number of vivid de-
tails of the fighting were obtained.

Darkness made the operations ex-
tremely difficult, as the use of search-
lights by the rival commanders was
refrained from owing to the danger of
exposing their positions.

Hand-to-hand fighting, in which the
bayonet was used extensively, result-
ing in terrific losses, marked the com-
bat as one of the most furious ever
fought.

The British and French aviators did
valiant service for the allies in dis-
covering the positions of the big Ger-
man guns, where they were hidden un-
der earth coverings disguised with
branches of trees. One series of bat-
tles, which was particularly vicious, was
fought in the morning, and the Ger-
mans, lapsed into silence shortly af-
ter the French gunners had taken ad-
vantage of their corrected range, and
it is believed that they were either
rendered helpless, or that their effec-
tiveness was suspended while they
were seeking a new concealed position.

DECISION OF CONFLICT
WILL REST UPON BIG GUNS
The progress of the battle thus far
indicates that the rival supreme com-
manders are going to leave a decision
of the gigantic conflict to the big
guns. The struggle is so titanic that
mere numerical strength, even when
that strength is counted into the mil-
lions, has proved itself inadequate to
force the issue to a decisive result.

Official news late to-night regarding
developments at the front during to-
day, was confined to the statement that
the French had progressed slightly on
the left, and that there had been a
general lull in the fighting along the
whole line toward evening.



ROYAL MARINES
HELIOGRAPHING TO BRITISH
WARSHIPS AT OSTEND

U. S. ASKS FOR ACCURACY OF GARDEN INTERVIEW

American Government Sends Formal
Note of Inquiry to Great
Britain.

DISPLEASURE IS INDICATED
Complete Repudiation by Foreign
Office of Whatever Views Sir Lionel
May Have Expressed Is Expected.
Apology of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The
United States government has sent a
formal note to Great Britain inquiring
if the recent interview attributed to
Sir Lionel Carden, British minister to
Mexico, criticizing President Wilson for
withdrawing American forces from Ve-
ra Cruz, was accurate in any part.

The lower plot shows the radio stations being guarded by English
soldiers. The British government has issued an emergency war ruling that
no merchant vessel carrying wireless apparatus may send messages while
within three miles of the English coast. The radio stations seized are the
Poldhu, Towyn and Carnarvon, in Wales. The photo shows guards posted
outside the station at Gurnard Bay, Isle of Wight.

CONTINUOUS SESSION
TO BREAK FILIBUSTER
Senate Leaders Make Determined
Effort to Stop Fight on River
and Harbor Bill.

CROWDS GATHER IN GALLERIES
Proposed Compromise of \$20,000,000
Lump Sum Evokes Little Enthusi-
asm—Adjournment Not Ordered
at Early Hour This Morning.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—In a
final effort to break the determined
filibuster against the river and harbor
appropriation bill, Senate leaders to-
night had the sergeant-at-arms sent to
round up absentees, and settled down for
a promised to be an all-night ses-
sion.

A proposed compromise contemplat-
ing a \$20,000,000 lump sum appropri-
ation for river and harbor improvements
as a substitute for the pending bill
evoked little enthusiasm from river and
harbor advocates, who decided on a
continuous session in the hope of wear-
ing out members trying to talk the bill
to death. A point of order to hamper
the filibuster made yesterday occupied
all of to-day and finally proved abor-
tive. The Senate, by a 35 to 15 vote,
reversed its ruling of yesterday when
by a vote of 24 to 28, it held that Sen-
ator Kenyon, occupying the floor, could
not yield it to another except by unani-
mous consent. The debate occupied the
whole day's session, Senators Bryan
and Stone arguing vigorously that a
Senator had no right to occupy the
floor and "farm it out."

The compromise plan, suggested at a
meeting of the Commerce Committee
early in the day was discussed on the
House and Senate sides of the Capitol.
CONSIDERABLE OPPOSITION.

AMONG SUPPORTERS
It was not received favorably at an
informal meeting of the House Rivers
and Harbors Committee, and aroused
considerable opposition among Senate
supporters of the bill. The latter de-
clared no vigorous steps had been
taken by the majority to stop the fil-
ibuster, and that the majority made an
impassioned plea for a "permanent and
perpetual session of the Senate."

"Let them talk till they drop from
their feet," he shouted, "let 'em talk
until their mouths are so dry they
can't utter another word."

Majority leaders, although doubtful
of their ability to keep a quorum in
attendance, finally acceded to the de-
mand for drastic action, and after

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

FALL FASHION SHOW



Richmond
Shops
SEPT. 23-24-25

GERMANS HOLDING STRONG POSITIONS AGAINST ATTACK

Allies Fail to Dislodge
Enemy From Newly Con-
structed Line of Defense.

KAISER'S FORCES ACTING
PURELY ON DEFENSIVE

They Assert That Franco-British
Powers of Resistance Are
Weakening.

BOTH CLAIMING ADVANTAGE
Each Apparently Withholding De-
termined Blow for the Right
Moment.

Situation Without
Particular Change

That a lull was noticeable in the
fighting between the allies and the
Germans in France was the most
important statement issued last
night by the official bureau of the
German High Command. This announce-
ment came from the Paris War Of-
fice, which added that there was no
change in the general situation, ex-
cept that the allies had continued
their progress on the left wing.

The British official press bureau
likewise said the situation of the bat-
tle, in which it is estimated 3,000,000
men are engaged, was without par-
ticular change.

No statement was received from
Berlin.

Petragrad issued an official report
saying the Russian general, Rennen-
kampf, had stopped an offensive
movement of the German army last
Thursday, and that the Germans had
several points were retreating and
taking up new positions. As re-
gards the warfare in Galicia, the
statement said the Austrians were
still being pushed back.

Rome reported that a rumor was
in circulation that the bombs had
been thrown in the Austrian arsenal
at Pola, and that mines which had
not been placed by the Austrians au-
thorities had been found in the
canal leading to the arsenal.

The British War Office issued
another casualty list, which showed
that British officers are still falling
in large numbers on the battlefield.
The names of twelve officers killed
and of thirty-four who were wounded
were given.

The London dispatch to a London
newspaper gives a report that eight
German army corps have left
France and Belgium for the Russian
frontier.

Another newspaper dispatch says
a German aeroplane dropped a bomb
in Antwerp.

Efforts are being made to procure
an exchange of prisoners between the
belligerent powers.

Great Britain has received no pro-
posals for peace from Germany or
Austria, according to a message re-
ceived late to-night by Sir Cecil
Spring-Rice, British ambassador in
Washington, from Sir Edward Grey.

Coincident with the receipt of this
information from Great Britain it was
learned authoritatively that President
Wilson had not pursued either with
Great Britain, France or Russia, the
informal suggestion of the Imperial
German Chancellor that it was up to
the United States to obtain a state-
ment of peace terms from the allies.

All the White House view was
expressed that the President virtually
had abandoned the idea of continuing
the informal peace movement begun
ten days ago in a conversation between
President Wilson and Count Bernstorff,
the German ambassador. He had decided
to await a definite expression from
some one of the belligerents, feeling
it would be inconsistent with American
neutrality to press any of the belligerents
to make overtures to the others.

LONDON, September 18 (3:15 P. M.)
—For five days the British and French
armies have been trying to dislodge
the Germans from the strong line
defense which they have constructed
on the battle front stretching from the
Oise to the Meuse River. There have
been attacks and counter-attacks but,
in the words of the official communi-
cation "there has been no change in the
situation."

The allies claim to have made slight
progress at some points. Against the
German right wing north of the River
Aisne and to have repulsed counter-
attacks there and between Craonne and
Rheims, which they say in the centre
and on the right the Germans are ad-
vancing purely on the defensive, having
"dug themselves into intrenchments."

The German official reports are al-
most identical with those of the allies.
They say no decision has been reached
but that the "allies' power of resis-
tance is weakening; that a French at-
tempt to break their right has failed;
that in the centre the Germans are
gaining ground slowly and that salles
from Verdun have been repulsed."

It would seem from all this that the
commanding generals have not yet
found the weak points in their oppo-
nents' dispositions and that each is with-
holding his determined blow for, as
Lord Kitchener said in the House of
Lords "the right moment."

SELECTED POSITION
STRONGLY FORTIFIED.
The Germans having reached selected
positions, which they have strongly
fortified, would appear to have the ad-
vantage, according to military critics,
but for the fact that they must defend
the whole of their front to make good
their intrenchments should a severe at-
tack be made or a smashing blow from the
allies break their line, while the An-
glo-French forces are declared to be
free to mass at any point General Joffe
may select as most suitable for at-
tack.

It is not certain where the French
commander will direct his assault.
While the armies forming his left are
pressing the German right wing, it is
thought probable Joffre is making ar-
rangements for an attempt to cut
through the German front somewhere
north of Verdun, and attempt to
armies of the German Crown Prince
the Duke of Wurtemberg, General von
Hansen, General von Buslow and Gen-
eral von Kintzow, and sever their
communications with the German
through Luxembourg, and compel them
to rely on lines running into Belgium.

(Continued on Third Page.)

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